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Now that the Carlisle-Springer currency bill is in its little grave, what next?

lican Legislature which meets to-daythe first of that party since 1873. The best thing this Congress can do

The Journal congratulates the Repub-

is to do nothing. In that way only can it be sure of making no mistake. When the treasury deficit shall be re-

moved the real cause of the depletion of the gold reserve will have been re-If the Democratic Congress does noth-

ing to stop the deficit of eight or ten million dollars a month it confesses to the world its unparalleled incapacity. From present indications the admin-

istration will have to look to a Republican Congress for financial relief. It is a case of "Help me, Cassius, or I sink."

The vote that killed the Carlisle currency bill brought down the President as well as the Secretary of the Treasury and left Chairman Springer on the flat of his back.

Illinois now has the unenviable distinction of possessing the only Governor who caters to the anarchistic element. But Illinois has repented the folly of 1892 in sackcloth and ashes.

John R. Wilson is the one Democrat whose united courage and devotion were equal to the task of saying a good word for the administration at a late hour of the Democratic wake, but a comparatively early hour Wednesday morning. The one Democrat who had the courage to defend the President in the presence of his foes should be remembered.

The time seems appropriate to remind Republican members of the Legislature. in the words of a deceased Republican President, that "he serves his party best who serves his country best." The way to make the Republican party in Indiana solid with the people is to make it promotive of public interests. It cannot be done by scrambling after

St. Jackson's day appears to have afforded an opportunity to a number of the lesser lights of the Democracy in several cities to assail the administration. To prevent a row the New York meeting was hastily adjourned after adopting resolutions requesting the President to "go back to the Chicago platform." The frequently ridiculous Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, son of ex-Senator Thurman, declared at the meeting in Columbus that if the financial legislation the President and Secretary Carlisle advocated was Democratic then his father "had never taught his son Democracy as he imbibed it from Jefferson, Jackson, Calhoun and Benton."

The canvass for Speaker, which ended in the nomination of Mr. Adams, leaves no scars. From first to last it was conducted in a manly spirit. No word of bitterness has been spoken. Such men as Merritt, Stutesman and Cardwill and the other candidates for Speaker commended themselves during the canvass to the friends of the successful aspirant by their courteous bearing. All of them are young men, able, energetic and ambitlous to deserve well of their fellowcitizens in public service. Indiana and the Republican party will always have need of the services of such men. Fortunately, on the floor of the House they have opportunities to render the people honorable and valuable service.

There has been a marked tendency in this State in recent years to create new offices for party favorites. When the Legislature gets down to the work of practical economy it would be well to inquire if some of these modern offices, with their attendant salaries and expenses, could not be dispensed with. A good starting point for an inquiry of this kind would be the office of supervisor of natural gas, the incumbent of which receives a salary of \$1,200 a year and \$600 for traveling expenses. If that office has ever been of the least benefit to the State or any citizen of the State except the person who held it the Journal is not apprised of the fact. Indeed, there are many who believe it has been administered in such a way as to have been a serious injury to business interests. It might be worth while also to inquire why the State should maintain a coal oil inspector any more than a corn meal inspector or a sweet potato inspector.

The President's currency scheme was killed yesterday in the House by its refusal-124 yeas to 129 nays-to order the previous question on the rule proposing to close the debate and take a vote on Saturday. There ends the much exploited currency scheme of the administration after it had been patched up. In effect it is a defeat of State bank paper money, and as such it is a very imwas largely from the South and the Democrats of Indiana, Illinois and a few

other States. The Republicans, the | by its northern and southern coasts sound currency Democrats and the advocates of the free coinage of silver furnished the votes to kill the bill. Mr. Springer is the only one of the champions of the bill who talks of attempting to call it up again. Secretary Carlisle, as well as the President, had set his heart upon its passage, and he takes its sudden death very hard. It was the most ill-considered financial scheme that an administration has ever recommended.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY ON TRIAL.

The meeting of a new Legislature is always an interesting event. The responsibility of legislating for more than two millions of people is a great one. and to a certain extent the honor and welfare of the State are in the keeping of every General Assembly that convenes. The acts of the Legislature affect local interests much more directly and come much nearer home to the people than do those of Congress. And the people watch the proceedings of the Legislature more closely than they formerly did. As the material development of the State increases there are more interests to be affected by legislation, and greater anxiety is felt that mischievous and unwise laws shall not be passed. Then, the proceedings of the Legislature are much more fully reported and widely circulated and read than they used to be. Fifty years ago the people knew very little of what a Legislature was doing or had done until it had adjourned and its acts were officially published. Now they know almost from day to day. The eyes of the people are on the Legislature all the time, and the daily reports of its proceedings are published in all parts of the State. These considerations should impress members with a due sense of the gravity of the duties devolved upon them and of their

responsibility to the people. There is a special reason why the majority in the Legislature that meets today should feel a special sense of responsibility. For the first time in more than twenty years the Republicans have a working majority in both branches and are therefore responsible for legislation. They occupy the same relative position towards the State that the Democratic party did towards the country when it gained control of the national government for the first time in nearly a quarter of a century. From a minority they have suddenly become a majority party. For many years past the Republicans of Indiana have been criticising legislation and demanding reforms; now they are in a position where they must enact laws and institute reforms. It is to be hoped the majority in the Legislature which meets to-day will have a keen realization of the fact that the eyes of the people are upon them, and that through them the Republican party of Indiana is on trial. Their election is at once a vote of censure on the Democratic party and a vote of confidence in the Republican. It rests with them to decide by their acts and by the record which the Legislature shall make whether the recent verdict of the people shall be affirmed or reversed at the next

### AN EXCELLENT BEGINNING.

The results of the Republican legislative caucuses are promises of good results. The selection of Hon. L. P. Newby, of Knightstown, for President pro tem. of the Senate was foreshadowed weeks ago by unanimous action. During the last Legislature he won the reputation of being a clear-headed, conscientious and influential member. He is one of the young Republicans of whom Indiana has so many of whom the party is proud. He will bring to the responsible position to which he has been called experience, ability and uprightness. With such names as Adams, Stutesman, Allen, Cardwill, Holloway, Willoughby, Newhouse, Stakebake, Leedy, Remy and Moore to select from, the Republicans of the House would have had a capable Speaker if either of them had been selected. It is not invidious, even with such a list as has been given, to say that the honor could not have fallen to one better qualified than Justus C. Adams. He is a man of the highest integrity. With a large experience, he possesses in a high degree a practical good sense which is the best quality of ability. The fact that nearly every active Republican in Marion county took an eager interest in his candidacy is

high testimony to his worth as a citizen. Equally fortunate were both branches in the selection of chief clerks. By common consent that position in the Senate fell to Mr. R. B. Oglesbee, of Plymouth. He is a lawyer of excellent attainments and a man highly esteemed for his good qualities. He was one of the young Republicans whose influence was so potent in the recent campaign. Mr. Robert A. Brown, of Franklin, is so well known and so thoroughly appreciated as one of the coming young men of Indiana that the chief clerkship of the House came to him by acclamation. He is one of the ablest Republican editors in the State. Both these men come to the positions for which they have been designated without a pledge, and both will select subordinates because of their fitness. There will be no bill stealing and no disreputable practices under these

honest and competent men. If that sense of responsibility and that public spirit which pervaded the caucuses of last night and expressed in the remarks of the candidates is an earnest of the accomplishment of the Republican Legislature it will merit the approval of the people of Indiana.

A Cleveland paper prints a picture of a passenger steamer which has just been built and launched in that city which shows that inland ship building and lake traffic bear no mean comparison with those of the seaboard. The steamer referred to is 383 feet long, with a breadth of beam of forty-four feet and depth of hold thirty-four and a half feet. Some of the Atlantic steamers are not as large as this, though others are

considerably larger. The fact that it takes many floating palaces like this to accommodate the to the Naval Academy or to compel passenger traffic on our northern lakes shows how great it is, and the freight traffic is correspondingly great. A recent report on lake commerce by the Labor Commissioner of Ohio gives some interesting statistics on this point. It of filling the places at their disposal shows that the entire lake system has an area of 95,275 square miles, comprising over one-half of the firsh water portant matter. The vote for the bill surface of the earth. To traverse its entire length requires a voyage of 1,279

lie, on a straight line, 500 miles apart. Along the 2,075 miles of lake coast line on the United States side are cities and towns aggregating a population of nearly 3,000,000. American vessels to the number of 8,000 and costing over \$7,000,-000 are manned by 40,000 seamen. Not less than \$15,000,000 is invested in ship building in various lake ports, and during the last year the amount of freight carried on the lakes was 34.000,000 tons, valued at \$400,000,000.

This meager outline of our lake commerce, which is as yet in its infancy and capable of indefinite expansion, shows its great importance and vast possibilities. It may be added that this great development of inland commerce has occurred almost wholly under the Republican policy of protection to home industries and domestic trade.

#### THE STATE UNIVERSITY QUESTION.

So far as public opinion can be gauged by the drift of discussion the question of the proposed removal of the State University to this city is practically settled against removal. There is a general consensu of opinion that removal would imply a great extension of the foundation and operations of the university and a large increase of taxation, both present and prospective, and that it would be unwise to commit the State to that policy.

But the settlement of this phase of the question has raised another, and that is whether the State should maintain a university at all. Whether the promoters of the removal scheme intended to raise this question or not, they have done so, and future discussion of the subject is likely to be on that line. There is a strong and growing feeling that the State is sufficiently well supplied with higher institutions of learning through the efforts of private and denominational enterprise, and that it is unwise for the State to compete with these. It is asserted, and not without reason, that the maintenance of a State university does not rest on the same grounds of public duty as the support of public schools. Those who hold this view declare that while it is undoubtedly the duty of the State to furnish all its children with the facilities for obtaining a common school education free of charge, it is under no obligation to maintain an institution of higher culture and classical learning. There are those who regard the support of such an institution by the State as not only class legislation, but a needless expenditure of money, since the interests of higher education are already abundantly subserved by sectarian institutions. Future discussion of the university question will be on this line, and those who favor continuing appropriations must be prepared to show that the duty of the State to maintain such an institution is as plain and obligatory as the duty of supporting free schools.

#### THE BUTTER BACILLUS.

So many alarming things about bacteria have been told by scientific sharps in recent years that the general public has come to look upon those minute forms of life as invariably objectionable, not to say dangerous. It has been shown, it is true, that occasionally one species of bacteria falls upon and destroys another species, but according to the common view this is a case of dog eating dog, one variety being as much to be avoided as another. It must necessarily wrench the popular mind to bring it to regard anything that goes by the name of bacteria or bacilli as useful or beneficial to humankind, and especially when they go into the human stomach-this, too, in spite of the fact that human flesh and blood and bones are said to swarm with organisms of different tribes and family names. But now comes a scientist, Professor Conn by name, who has been experimenting with butter. He finds that the delicious flowery flavor peculiar to June butter is caused by a species of bacteria propagated during the process of ripening or fermentation of the cream. Naturally this propagation is more rapid and extensive in June than in January, and the Professor's efforts have been directed towards the artificial cultivation of the flavoring organism, which he has named "bacillus No. 41." He has succeeded in doing this by inoculating sterifized milk with specimens of bacillus No. 41, and when fermentation had taken place pouring the milk into a churnful of cream. The result was butter with the coveted June flavor. The experiments have been carried on in a Connecticut creamery, and it is thought they are practical enough to warrant a general adoption of the method. If this is done it will follow that a chemist's laboratory will be a necessary feature of every butter-making establishment, and farmers' wives who cannot afford to keep a chemist will buy the inoculating substance just as they now buy yeast or baking powder for their bread. If the June butter bacteria can be induced to enter oleomargarine the public will duly profit thereby and be disposed to offer bacillus No. 41 a medal.

# THE PLAIN-SPEAKING EX-CHAIRMAN.

Ex-Chairman Jewett told more truth to the lines of mourners along the rather frugal tables of the Jackson celebration, much more truth than if he had undertaken to praise the statesmanship of Grover Cleveland. He gave a clew to some of the causes which induced disgusted men who had been Democrats all their lives to become Republicans in at the sort of men who were given them, and who by virtue thereof became very officious in the organization. They are disgusted at seeing "the crafty, the insistent, the brazen, the dependents and incapables" made the recipients of public position at the hands of Democratic Senators and Representatives in Congress, and also at the hands of other Democratic officials who have positions to fill. They are disgusted at the vulgar greed which has led Congressmen to make their sons clerks of committees of which they are chairmen, appointed I their appointment in other branches of the public service. They are also disgusted because Democrats who have been elected to good positions have made so many relatives subordinates instead with competent men who are deserving.

But Mr. Jewett is evidently mistaken in his inference that the men who have become disgusted and voted the other ticket are those who have rendered parmiles, and the extreme points reached ty service in the expectation of office.

Such men, as a rule, will be found to have sulkily voted the Democratic ticket last November. Besides being disgusted with the selfishness of the dispensers of patronage and the quality of the men called to the public service, those Democrats who voted some other ticket in November were more incensed by the brazen greed of such men as Green Smith and with the very general raid made by officials upon the public treasury, who pay favorites more than the market price, and in the aggregate permit a horde to nibble county and township funds. They are Democrats weary with seeing men paid three days' salary on election boards for one day's service. They are more than disgusted with gerrymander legislatures and their lack of public spirit and their superabundance of stupidity and selfishness which is akin to dishonesty.

Republicans in Indiana who have come nto positions of honor and influence will find food for thought in the death-bed confession of Mr. Jewett. As a party it may profit by it.

Theodore Lambert entered a house in New Jersey over a year ago in the night time for the purpose of robbery. The man whom he intended to rob was roused and undertook to defend his home, and Lambert shot him dead. He was tried, convicted and sentenced to be hanged Dec. 13, 1894. Upon the solicitation of the condemned man's friends the Governor granted a reprieve until Jan. 3. As soon as the reprieve was granted Lambert's lawyer raised the point that the reprieve operated as a complete release on the ground that, being sentenced to be hanged on a certain day in December, the condemned must be considered dead in the eyes of the law since that time, and therefore not subject to any penalty. Upon this technicality a federal judge has interfered and the burglar murderer has actually been released, and, what is worse, it is said that this criminal will probably never be punished. There is no question of the guilt of the man, so that if he escapes it will be due to the interference of a cunning lawyer who is a disgrace to a noble profession, and of a federal judge who should not interfere under any pretext in such cases, the highest tribunal having decided that the federal courts have no jurisdiction. In view of such outrages upon justice and such use of the courts to protect condemned murderers it is no wonder that the number of homicides in the United States has doubled in the past six years.

Perhaps a censorship of the press has its uses. It certainly makes editors very skillful in the art of writing so as to be read between the lines. Thus the Folks Zeitung, of Cologne, referring to the uncertain political outlook with which the new year opens in Germany,

The main role in all this is played by the individuality of Emperor William II. No doubt he is a highly-gifted monarch with the best of intentions; but in his abnormally developed feeling of sovereignty he nduces responsible statesmen to disappear more and more from view, more than we have been accustomed to, and he takes the nitiative in fields in which the sovereign has hitherto not interfered.

This is very happy. On its face it is not disrespectful to the Emperor and is even complimentary in conceding that "he is a highly gifted monarch." The effect of this, however, is broken by adding "with the best of intentions," thus reminding the reader how often good intentions go with unwise acts. But the editor's skill culminates in the reference to the Emperor's "abnormally developed feeling of sovereignty." That is a stroke of genius. Read between the lines it means that the Emperor has an oppressive conviction of the divine right of kings, an overweening sense of his own importance and very disproportionate views regarding the relative importance of his rights and those of the people. The editor who wrote that paragraph was skating on very thin ice and he managed to skirt very close to the danger line without

Ex-Attorney-general Green Smith's speech at the Jackson banquet on "The Highest Aim of Government" was very suggestive in its unspoken eloquence. Mr. Smith is a master of the art of communicating great truths by innuendo. Thus when he informed his hearers that "government is the offspring of the wants and necessities of mankind" they must have understood as plainly as if he had said it that one of the most imperative wants and necessities of mankind was fees. Again, when he formulated the beautiful idea that "the chief aim of free government is to promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity" he conveyed more clearly than if he had put it in words that the way to do this was by plundering the people. Again, he said: "The first sign of decay in a republic is a concentration of wealth in the hands of the few under the false assumption that the people can be made rich by operation of law." It follows that the chief duty of a public official is to prevent the concentration of wealth by absorbing and distributing it in his own pockets. And so on all the way through. The speech was a fine illustration of the art of enforcing great truths by not uttering

The scheme of university extension by courses of lectures has been so satisfac tory in this city that its friends have prepared an extensive programme for this season, which opens this evening in the hall of High School No. 1, on North Pennsylvania street, with a series of lectures on the voting booths. They were disgusted | the general topic, "A Century of Social not that they did not get offices, but Reform." There will be six lectures in this ourse, as follows: "The Inheritance of Modern England," "The Industrial Revolution," "The Factory System," "The Agricultural Revolution," "Radicalism and Reform," "The People's Charter." This course will be given by Prof. Charles Zeublin, of the University Extension Division of Chicago University. It is probable that these six lectures will be extended to twelve. Here is a rare opportunity to acquire information on a most important topic which the general reader cannot obtain. Professor Zeublin is a native of Indiana who has studied abroad. His lectures have been received with marked favor in cities in Illinois and Michigan.

# BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

A Self-Contained Man.

"Tell you," said the grizzle-whiskered Democratic gentleman, whose voice evidenced a case of tonsillitis Jacksoniensis, "tell you, a man who kin stand temptation like Dave Hill kin is the man fer my

"When did he ever withstand temptation?" asked the mugwump gentleman. "W'y, when he went to dinner with ole Grover. I couldn't no more a-helped accidentally fallin' over that there gouty foot

of his ef I had of been Dave than I could refuse a drink before breakfast."

Eye and Ear. I know a maiden fair to see-Alas, alack, oh, dear! Her warbling of "Sweet Marie" Is horrible to hear.

Mrs. Grogan-Would you belave it now, Oi was to tell yez thot Finnegan's goat ate oop a foive-dollar bill belongin' to me ould

Mrs: Hogan-Oi wud not, Mrs. Grogan. If it wor a wan-dollar bill Oi wud thry to belave it, though it would be harrud to do this long afther pay-day.

Appropriate. "Tommy," said Mr. Figg, sternly, "I hung motto in your room to the effect that little boys should be seen and not heard." "Yessir."

"I find that it has disappeared." "Yessir." What did you do with it?" "I--I took it down to the deef an' duml

# CRUELLY SLAIN.

orphan asylum."

(Concluded from First Page.) banking and currency, assured the gentle men that there would be no disposition to shut out members. Mr. Outhwaite made a brief speech urging the necessity for closing the debate on the currency bill and so disposing of it in order that other pressing measures, like the Nicaraguan bill, might be considered. Mr. Bland wanted to know if any oppor-

tunity to offer an amendment to strike the enacting clause (wh.cn would kill the bill) would be given. Mr. Outhwalte said the rule discriminated against no amendment and Mr. Springer again assured the House that there would be no dispo to cut off members with amendments, but Mr. Bland was not satisfied, and insisted be inserted in the rule or that a provision an agreement be had by which a vote could Mr. Reed, in some caustic remarks, sald he thought the situation a very unfortunate one. "We seem to be deliberating here, said he, "as to the proper method of get ting rid of this bill. It is unfortunate is we are to hope for remedial legislation. Sections 9 and 10, relating to Stat banks, which were vital, should be considered. However, ne said, the Republicans washed their hands of respons the Re oility and he did not know whether they ought to interfere or not.

After some further wrangling, during which Mr. Bland and others loudly protested that the adoption of the rule would cut them off, Mr. Outhwaite rejected all suggestions for amending the rule and de manded the previous question. The Re-publicans voted solidly with the Demo-cratic opponents of the measure against ordering the previous question, and it was the Democrats who voted against ordering the previous question were Cockrell, Mc-Cann, Hooker, Eills, Money, Balley, Bland, Hall of Missouri, Holman and Conn. THE DEATH-BLOW VOTE.

Mr. Outhwaite hurriedly demanded the yeas and nays and the roll was called. The roll call was watched with intense interest, but the announcement of the result of the vote only confirmed the defeat of the advocates of the measure. The supporters of the bill made a desperate effort to secure a majority of the votes, but the previous question was again rejected-124 to 129. The vote in detail follows, names of Indiana members being printed in capital letters:

-Yea.-Lawson, Abbott. Lester. Algerson, Lavingston. Alexander Lockwood, Bankhead laddox, Mallory, MARTIN, Barwig. Reckner Bell (Tex.), McCreary, McCunoen, Berry, Black (Ga.), McDearmon, McGann, Boatner, Bower, BRETZ, McKaig, McMillin, Meredith, BROOKSHIRE. Meyer, Montgomery, Cadmus O'Neill (Mass.), Campbell Cannon (Cal.), Outhwaite, Caruth. Catchings, Patterson. Paschal. Clancy Pearson Pendleton (Tex.) Pendleton (W. V.), Cobb (Ala.), Pigott. Rich'dson, (Ten.), Covert, Robbins, Crawford, Culberson, Rusk. Russell (Ga.), Davey, Ryan. Dinsmore. Sayers, chermerhorn, ockery, Durborow, English (Cal.) Sperry, Epes, Erdman, Stallings, Stevens, Stone (Ky.), Fithian, Geary, Geisenhaimer, Straus. Sanson, Talbott, Goodnight, Grady. Tate, TAYLOR, Gresham, Griffin (Mich.), Tracey, Tucker, Hall (Minn.), Turner (Ga.), Hall (Mo.), HAMMOND, Tyler. lare, Harrison, Henderson (N. C.), Washington. Whadock, Henry, Wells, Wheeler (Ala.), Hines, HOLMAN, Hutcheson, Isler, Williams (Miss.) Vilson (W. Va.), Kyle, Lapham, Wolverton Woodard-124. -Nay. Adams (Pa.), Aldrich, Johnson (N. D.), Jones. Arnold. Avery, Keifer. Baker (Kan.), lacey. Latimer.

Bell (Col.), Beltzhoover, Loudenslager. lagner, Bland. Mahon, McCall, Boen. Bowers (Cal.), Broderick, McDowell, Bromwell, McEtterick cRae. Brosius. Meikeljohn, Money, Moore, Bundy, Cannon (Ill.), Morgan, Chickering orse, Clark (Mo.), Cockrell, Northway. Coffeen, Perkins, CONN Cooper (Tex.), Cooper (Wis.), Pickler. Powers, Curtis (Kan.), Quigg. Randall, Curtis (N. Y.), Ray. Reyburn, Dalzell. Davis. Rich'dson (Mich.). earmond, Robertson (La.). Dingley, Russell (Conn.), Doolittle, Scranton, Draper. Ellis (Ky.) Illis (Ore.). Gardner Gillet (N. Y.). Snodgrass Stone, C. W., Stone, W. A., Gillett (Mass.), Griffin (Wis.). Grout. Strait, Strong, Grow. Hager. Talbert. Haines. Terry, Thomas Harmer, pdegraff. Harris. Hartman, Van Voohis (N. Y.) Van Voorhis (O.), Hatch, Wadsworth, Haugen. Henderson (Ia.), Walker. Hepburn, Hermann, Wagner. WAUGH, Hicks, White. Hitt, Hooker (Miss.),

Little,

Bartholdt

Hunter,

The following pairs were announced:
Cooper (Ind.), with Wheeler (Ill.); Layton
(O.), with Stockdale (Miss.); Price (La.),
with Grosvenor (O.); Krebss (Penn.), with
Johnson (Ind.); Cockran (N. Y.), with Bingham (Penn.); Deforest (Conn.), with Sweet
(Ida.); Crain (Tex.), with Blair (N. H.);
Bankhead (Ala.), with Milliken (Me.); Forman (Ill.), with Le Fevre (N. Y.); Sorg (O.),
with Marvin (N. Y.); O'Neill (Me.), with
Wilson (Wash.); Lane (Ill.), with Hooker
(N. Y.); Heard (Mo.), with Hull (Ia.); Somers (Wis.), with Belden (N. Y.); Cobb (Mo.),
with Babcock (Wis.).

Although there was no demonstration Although there was no demonstration from the opponents of the bill, when the vote was announced, its advocates were panic stricken, realizing that the vote given sealed the doom of the currency bill, Mr.

Hopkins (Ill.).

Hopkins (Pa.),

Wilson (O.),

Wright-129.

Woomer.

Outhwaite immediately arose and withdrew the special order.

NEW CONSULATES FOR ARMENIA. The House settled quietly down to consideration of the diplomatic appropriation bill. Mr. McCreary explained its provisions briefly. Only a few changes were made. Mr. McCreary offered an amendment to establish a consulate at Erzeroum, Armenia, at a salary of \$1,500, and Mr. Hitt asked for a consulate at Harpoot, Turkey. These amendments lead to a reference to the recent slaughter in Armenia. Mr. Hitt with intense feeling, urged the necessity for protecting missionaries who were cut down like sheep. Harpoot was the nearest point to the scene of those slaughters. Both amendments were adopted. Without further amendment, the committee rose and the bill was passed.

The postoffice appropriation bill was then taken up. The bill as explained by Mr. Henderson, chairman of the committee on postoffices and post roads, carried \$89,442,152 or \$1,616,230 less than the estimates, but \$2,206,353 more than the appropriation for the current year. The estimated receipts for the next year were \$2,535,543 less than the sum carried by the bill.

During the debate under the five minute

rule, Mr. Perkins entered a protest against the manner in which the fast mail trains going West were held at Chicago to give the papers of the latter city an opportunity to get out early mail editions. They were destroying, he said, all but the local tion of the papers in Iowa and Nebraska. There could be no objection, he said, if these fast trains were run simply purpose of expediting the mails, but when hey were run to expedite the delivery the Chicago papers, all newspapers west of the Mississippi objected. He read a letter from Mr. Rosewater, editor of the Omaha

Mr. Hopkins contended that the Chicago papers simply took advantage of the fast mails and in no wise dictated the time Mr. Quigg offered an amendment to a paragraph included in the last postoffice appropriation bill relating to books, pamph-lets and publications as follows: "Provided that associations, organized to secure im provement in the condition of public roads and highways, consisting of not less than one thousand members and maintaining a publication published at least once a month shall distribute such publications at class rates." Mr. Quigg explained that the publication designed to be admitted to the mails as second-class matter was the organ of the League of American Wheelmen, an organization which had 120,000 members. Mr. Dockery made a point of order against the amendment, and Mr. Hatch, in the chair, temporarily reserved his decis Mr. Cannon offered an amendment to increase the appropriation for mail trans portation from \$26,500,000 to \$27,500,000. Lost. Mr. Pickler offered an amendment to negative a new regulation of the Postoffic partment requiring each railway mail servclerk to reside at one of the terminals of his route. Mr. Henderson made a poin of order against the amendment and it

was sustained. The appropriation of \$196,000 for the special trunk line facilities from Spring-field, Mass., south to New Orleans, by way of New York and Washington, which has usually encountered opposition, was passed over without even a protest. Mr. Caruth took occasion, during the de-bate, to expose the alleged scheme to re-duce letter postage from 2 to 1 cent. The National Postage Union, of which Lyman J. Gage, of Chicago, was treasurer, he said was pushing the movement. Through the agencies of that union, he said, contracts were everywhere made with business by which one-half the postage saved dur-ing a year was to be turned over to the promoters of the scheme if it carried. Mr. Caruth estimated the promoters would di-vide \$5,000,000 if the bill was passed, as the reduction of postage fr n 2 to 1 cent wou save letter senders \$25,000,000 annually Mr. Hatch then sustained the point of order made against Mr. Quigg's amend-ment to allow the publication of the League of American Wheelmen to go through the Without amendment, the postoffice appropriation bill was then passed and at 4:45 the House adjourned.

#### CARLISLE CHAGRINED. He Did Not Expect Defeat-Views of

Representatives. WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 .- When Secretary Carlisle was informed of the defeat of his currency bill, this afternoon, he went at once to Speaker Crisp's private office in the Capitol, where he remained for an hour, conferring with House leaders on the effect of the reverse. Besides Mr. Carlisle and Mr. Crisp there was present Messrs. Catchings and Outhwaite, of the rule committee; Mr. Springer, who had been in charge of the bill; Mr. Hall, of Missouri, of the currency committee, and Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, The talk partook somewhat of the nature of a conference as to what course of action should be pursued in view of the unexpected turn of affairs. Mr. Carlisle maintained his usual composure and gave no indication that he felt rather chagrined. On the contrary, he spoke jocularly of Representative Sibley's sensational speech yesterday and said he would like to know whom he had "bribed with a revenue collectorship," as Sibley had alleged. The Secretary expressed regret that the rule had been defeated and he shared the view of others present that the defeat closed the prospects for the bill in its present form. The result was a surprise to him, for the Secretary had not shared the doubts of House leaders up to the time of the vote. He had expected that amendments would be suggested which would overcome the opposition of certain elements and make the passage of the bill possible. Now that the rule was defeated, Mr. Carlisle agreed with the House leaders that it was desirable to let the bill rest for a time. He did not suggest any new measure or any material changes in the present one. It appeared to be the idea, however, that efforts should be directed toward learning the objections of those Democrats who had voted agains the rule in order that these objections might be overcome if possible. After the conference Mr. Springer said that while some concessions might be made in the interest of narmony, yet no concer sion could be made on the basis of giving the saver men everything they wanted "If Mr. Bland and his friends," he said will not give us their assistance, excepthat comage of silver at a ratio of 16 to is provided for, they must shoulder the re-sponsibility of the defeat of all legislation, as no such inconsistent compromise is pos-Representative Bland, the exponent of the silver element of the house, who aided in the defeat of the bill, said: "The vote all hope to pass the Carrisle bill in its ent form. But it is too soon to say that it ends the possibility of any legislation this Congress. As long as the effort

made to give a monopoly to national banks and exclude silver, the plan will be fought. There may yet be time to frame a measure adequate for the present situation, but it is certain that any such measure will give The views of Mr. Bland and his associates led many members to believe that the verse to-day might yet be turned into vic tory by making concessions to the silver men. Their votes would be much more than sufficient to carry the rule and the bill. I would be such a radical step, however, bringing silver into the question that the conservative men did not regard the plan as feasible. It was, however, the main however, the main topic of prospective action POSITION OF REPUBLICANS.

On the Republican side the opinion was general that the defeat of the rule ended all chance of currency legislation in this Congress. Mr. Reed would not enter into a detailed discussion on the turn of affairs. Representative Tracey, a New York Democrat, said: "It is evident that as this House is made up no effort can be made to improve financial conditions of the country except by a union of a portion of the Democratic party and a portion of the Republican party. It is useless to attempt to unite the Democratic party on any finan-cial plan. The test vote to-day was prob-ably larger in favor of the bill than any vote on the bill itself would be, and the cor mittee probably recognizes this. On this occasion the Republicans have appeared to have preferred to ally themselves with the faction of the Democracy represent-The Republican leaders in the House as-sert that they had agreed to offer no parliamentary obstruction to a vote whatever if they had been permitted to vote first on ninth and tenth sections of the bill. Reed was on his feet for recognition with the draft of a rule in his hand providing for a vote on the bill according to this plan—that is, voting for the ninth and tenth sections first. The Republicans would have all voted for this rule. Mr. Walker, of Massachusetts, who had led the Republican opposition, had determined to withdraw his bill, which he had previously notified the House he would offer as a substi-tute, and which was the only plan pro-posed by a Republican. He says also that no amendments would have been offered

to the Carlisle bill by the Republicans, although all of them would have voted though all of against the bill.

Walker, speaking of the day's events. "There will be no financial legislation by "There will be no financial legislation by this Congress unless the Senate sends a bill to the House, which seems improbable. Twenty or twenty-five members voted for the previous question who would not have voted for the bill. All of the Republicans would have voted for the previous question if the rule had provided for voting on the minth and tenth sections of the bill first. These sections logically came first, and amendments could not have well been offered unless their fate was decided at the beginning of the voting. The bill, on its merits, would not have received two out of five votes in the House on an average."

When the possibility of the Republican Cons. ss being called into extra session was spoken of, Mr. Walker said: "If Congress gives ample authority, and gives it gress gives ample authority, and gives it wisely to the Secretary of the Treasury, to issue bonds both to maintain gold payments and supply the treasury deficiency, an extra session may be avoided, but at a great expense to the government, present and ultimate, in needlessly high rates of interest on the bonds issued. If the treasury is given no additional authority for the ssuance of bonds, with the prevailing want of confidence in the management of national finances by the administration, it will injure the business interests of the country, and I fear an extra session will have to be called. As to the effect on business of an extra session, if one is called to convene immediately on the adjournment of the present Congress, it will give confidence to the country rather than an injury. If it is delayed, as the extra session of Congress was delayed, the administration will probably have a financial panic on its hands."

#### VIEWS OF SENATORS.

They Will Consider a Bill of Their Own-Mr. Vest's Proposition. WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 .- Many of the Democratic Senators received the announcement of the adverse vote on the currency bill as a summons to the Senate to take the question up and find a way out of the difficulties with which the country finds itself confronted. Senator Voorhees took the first step for the formal consideration of the matter by issuing a call for a meeting of the finance committee to be held to-morrow afternoon, at 2 p. m. This meeting is for the purpose of canvassing the entire situation and, if possible, devising plans of improving the condition of the treasury. So far as can be learned no measure has been prepared for submission to the committee, but the movers of the meeting hope that a general exchange of views on the part of members of the committee will indicate general lines upon which a bill may be framed which would stand a change of vectories the committee.

stand a chance of receiving the approval of committee and of the Senate. It is also understood that Senator Vest has in mind the outline of a plan for a bill which he may submit to the committee, and which may prove the basis of futura and which may prove the basis of future action. The two principal features of the plan are: First, to authorize the issuance of a sufficient number of low-rate bonds to retire the \$345,000,000 worth of greenbacks. and, second, to provide for the purchase and coinage of a sufficient quantity of sil-ver to increase the silver issuance to \$750,-000,000, which would be an increase of about \$150,000,000. This is suggested as a compromise upon which the bond advocates compromise upon which the bond advocates and the silver men can agree, but the scheme has not met with general favor so far as it has been canvassed. Some of the silver Senators, notably the Republican silver Senators, have taken the position that they will accept nothing short of a pro-vision for unlimited silver coinage. They will not insist upon free coinage at a ratio of 16 to 1, but are willing to allow the government a liberal reigniorage. They will not agree, however, that any limit shall be placed upon the amount to be received on the terms agreed upon. It is not known how the finance committee will stand upon this proposition, but the silver men believe that a poll of the committee will show a majority friendly to that metal.

The Republican members of the finance committee do not regard the outlook as promising for any action at all, and they predict that there will be as great divergence of opinion as among House members and that it will be quite as impossible. bers, and that it will be quite as impossible for the Senate Democrats to agree on any bill presented as it has been for the House to agree on the Carlisle bill.

# BRICE TO CLEVELAND.

The Ohio Senator Gives the President

Financial Advice. WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 .- Senator Brice was in consultation with the President for two hours yesterday on the pending currency bill. Mr. Brice, it is understood, pointed out various phases of the question as they presented themselves to him as a business man. He dwelt especially on the possible lack of wisdom in enacting a law providing for a low rate bond and repealing the existing law. "Under the present law." he said to Mr. Cleveland, "you have the power to sell an unlimited number of 5 per cent, bonds. There has been some dis-position to question this authority, but it has been exercised, and it has not been questioned by Congress. A new law, chang-ing the rate of interest to 3 per cent., and limiting the issue, might in reality embar-rass rather than relieve. Suppose the low rate bonds are not accepted by the public, as they are apt not to be if thrown upon the country in any large blocks, won't the fact that it is known that other issues are to follow probably render it impossible to sell the bonds at the low rate provided." The Senator also pointed out what he believed would be the evil effect of drawing in the \$346,000,000 worth of greenbacks, saying that this course would produce such a contraction as would force the repeal of the law or at least the stoppage of its operation within a month's time. He also extended the criminal that so far as the pressed the opinion that so far as the enue was concerned, the existing tariff and internal revenue laws would bring it up to the requisite sum by the middle of next spring. It is understood that while the President listened with apparent interest to the Senator's representations, he did not himself express an opinion on the subject. Senator Brice thinks it possible that the Senate may undertake to prepare a currency bill and says that it will become possible to pass one if the condition of the sible to pass one if the condition of t treasury grows worse for the next month,

# MR. RUCHLE TALKS.

Reiterates His Charges Against Judge Ricks and Hits Back at Payne.

AKRON, O., Jan. 9 .- Samuel J. Ritchie, who, on Monday, presented to Congress a memorial containing charges against Judge Ricks, talked with a reporter this afternoon about statements which had been brought out by his memorial. Said he: "I do not care to discuss the charges contained in the memorial presented to Congress, but I desire to say a few words concerning the statement of Judge Ricks, Stevenson Burke and Henry B. Payne, It is possible that Judge Ricks does not understand precisely what the charges against him are. In the first place, there is no charge against him that he wrote the recent decision which he read in Cleveland. That decision which he read in Cleveland. Shat decision is not referred to, directly or indirectly, in the memorial. In the second place, there is no charge that he wrote the decision confirming the McMulen Canad'an judgment. There is no charge against anybody for having written it, but there is some charge of the use that has been made of it since it was confirmed and of the hear of it since it was confirmed and of the be-havior of counsel during the trial of the case. The charges against Judge Ricks are such as he cannot shift from his own shoulders or divide responsibility with any other judge on the bench.
"With regard to Senator Payne's interview, his statements about the amounts of money he loaned to me or that he and

Burke and Cornell advanced to me, which says are \$1,250,000, are utterly and abwas advanced by all of them. I never asked Senator Payne to invest a dollar with or advance a dollar for me in my life. The only money he ever did loan me was \$70,000, which he indorsed for on the National Bank of Commerce in Cleveland. The balance was for indorsements he made for the Mc-Mullens and the debt he assumed at the Savings Bank in Cleveland. He cancelled my rotes, which he took; he cancelled my stock—my stock which he took up—he registered all my bonds in his own name, he took the coupons which belonged to me to Canada and converted them into a judgment against the railway in his own name to the extent of \$500,000 the whole amount thus converted to himself being in excess of \$1,700,000, and now he comes into court with my notes cance;led and my stocks, bonds and coupons converted to his own name and asks the court to give him a decree against me. Burke's action has been

#### practically the same. Distinguished Arrivals.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—Among the passengers on board the steamer Teutonic, which arrived from Laverpool to-day, were Henry White, formerly secretary of the United States embassy at London; W. Randall Cremer, M. P., who brings a memorial to President Cleveland, in favor of arbitration of international disputes; Willer Weldorf Aster and Amelia Rivers arbitration of international disputes; Wil-lam Waldorf Astor and Amelia Rivers